

The Hillsborough Recorder

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New Series--Vol. 3 No 15-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

Old Series, Vol. 54.



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Nov. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

T HE undersigned has to-day re-opened

Webb's Warehouse,

For the Sale of

Leaf Tobacco.

I can promise my Friends and Planters generally full market Prices for all grades of Old and New Tobacco, in any quantity; and am of opinion that THIS YEAR early sales will turn out satisfactorily to Planters.

SALE DAYS

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Demand Prices good.

JAMES R. GATTIS,

Hillsboro, N. C.

Nov. 18th '74.

CROMWELL DISSOLVING THE
"LONG PARLIAMENT."

Cromwell entered alone, without noise, clad in plain black clothes and gray worsted stockings; his usual dress when not in uniform. Vane had the floor, and was earnestly discussing the urgency of the bill. Cromwell walked quietly to his usual seat, and gave his earnest attention to the speaker. St. John joined him, to whom he said that he was "come to do that which grieved him to the very soul, and that he had with tears prayed to God against." Nay, that he had rather be torn in pieces than do it; but there was a necessity laid upon him therein in order to the glory of God and the good of the nation.'

St. John replied that he knew not what he meant, but did pray that what it was, might have a happy issue for the general good." And so saying, he returned to his seat. Vane passed in his argument to the last stage of the bill, asking the House to dispense with the usual formalities preceding its adoption. Cromwell beckoned Harrison to his side. "Now is the time," he said; "I must do it."

"Sir," said Harrison, anxiously, "the world is very great and dangerous."

"You say well," answered Cromwell, and he sat still for another quarter of an hour. Vane finished, and Lenthal, the Speaker rose to put the question. At this supreme moment Cromwell stood up, took off his hat, and addressed the House. Every eye was bent on him. Those in his confidence knew what was coming, and half dreaded; half feared the result. Vane and the parliamentary leaders knew that the crisis had arrived. They saw that the iron man had them on the battle face.

At first he commenced the Parliament and its members, praising their zeal and care for the public good. His tones at first were measured and dignified; gradually his accents and gestures became violent. He reproached them with delay, covetousness, self-interest. The nature of the man seemed changed. It was as if he was again charging at the head of his Iron-sides on the bloody field of Naseby.

You have no heart to do anything for the public good," he shouted. "Your intention was to perpetuate yourselves in power, but your time is come. The Lord has done with you. He has chosen other instruments for the carrying on of His work that are more worthy. It is the Lord that has taken me by the hand and set me on to this hing."

Vane, Wentworth and Martyn rose to reply, but he would not suffer them to speak.

You think perhaps, Cromwell continued, "that this is not parliamentary language; I know it, but expect to other language from me."

Wentworth at last made himself heard. He declared that it was indeed the first time that he had ever heard such unbecoming language given to the Parliament; that it was the more horrid, in that it came from their servant whom they had so highly trusted and obliged, and whom by their unprecedent bounty they had made what he was."

Cromwell thrust his hat firmly on his head sprang from his seat, into the center of the floor of the house, and shouted, "Come, come! we have had enough of this; I'll put an end to your prating. Call them in."

This last direction was given to Harrison and directly after the door opened and Lieut. Col. Worsely entered at the head of some worthy musketeers. Cromwell paced up and down the floor of the house, stamping his foot and giving his orders.

"You are no parliament," he cried. "I say you are no Parliament. Begone! Give way to honest men!" Fetch him down," he cried to Harrison; and pointing to the Speaker, who remained in his chair. Lenthal refused. "Take him down, roar Cromwell furiously. Harrison laid his hand on the Speaker's gown and Lenthal descended and left the House. Others followed his example. All was confusion. Men looked on aghast, not knowing what was to follow. Algernon Sidney was sitting near the Speaker's chair. "Put him out said Cromwell to Harrison. Sidney did not move. "Put him out," thundered Cromwell. Harrison and Worsely laid their hands gently on Sidney's shoulder, upon which he rose with the dignity of his race and walked slowly out. "This is not honest," exclaimed Vane. "It is against morality and common honesty."

Sir Harry Vane! Sir Harry Vane! replied Cromwell with fury, "you might have prevented this extraordinary course; but you are a juggler, and have not so much as common honesty; and throwing up his hand, "The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane! As the members passed out before him he accosted them abusively, "Some of you are drunkards," he said, pointing to one; Some of you are corrupt, unjust persons," and so mostly to all he had something to say as they passed on.

We went up to the table on which the

mass lay: "Take this bauble away! he called to the soldier.

Alderman Allen told him that it was not yet gone so far but all things might be restored again; and that if these soldiers were returned, the affairs might go on in their course. Cromwell immediately called Allen to account for some hundred thousand pounds which he had embezzled as treasurer of the army, and then ordered him under arrest. The room was now empty; he seized on all the papers, took the dissolution bill from the clerk, put it under his short cloak, ordered the doors to be shut, and returned to Whitehall.

A few hours later he was informed that the council of state had assembled in Whitehall itself, under the presidency of Bradshaw. He went to them immediately, followed only by Harrison and Lambert.

"Gentlemen, he said, if you are not here as private persons, you shall not be disturbed; but if as counsellors of state, this is no place for you." And since you can't out know what was done at the house this morning, so take notice that the Parliament is dissolved.

"Sir," replied Bradshaw; "we have heard what you did at the house in the morning, and before many hours' all England will hear it, sir, you are mistaken to think that the Parliament is dissolved; for under heaven none can dissolve them but themselves; therefore take you notice of that." Then they rose and left the room. St. Louis Republican.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.

It is only wonderful that printers do not make more blunders than they do; and few persons are aware of the minute care necessary to avoid them. The New York Sunday times gives some amusing specimens of typographical errors. The misplacement of a "spoon" made Adinaback Murray refer recently to "them uses of the people," which he meant the masses. Whitaker's "Erewhon of Sons" was printed "Banning of Laura." A dramatic critic closed his notice just in time for the makeup with "a word of compliment" to the music director and found it printed "a word of complaint." The Dandists, the most temperate of people, generally appear in print as Drunkards. General Butler begged the voters in 1867 to give a good account of themselves for the honor of the Old Bay State, and an enthusiastic composer produced it as "for the honor of the Old Bay's Tail." A printer who asserted that Mr. Thurlow Weed had once gone out of his way to compliment him on close punctuation and clean setting, made in a single "take" of "copy" one of the most ridiculous blunders on record. It was a portion of a sermon of a prominent divine of Chicago, that had been written: "And he saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." The "clean" setter read it: "And he saw Abraham afar off, and a horse's ears in Boston." A compositor on a St. Louis paper, the other day, made an editor say that "this war-cry is the key-hole of victory."

INDUSTRY.

Man must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a brier or a thorn which divine mercy could not have spared. We are happier with sterility, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unabounded profusion. The body and mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them. No indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

A matchless maid—An ancient unmarried lady.

How to make good puffs—Send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

A little peppermint is better than brandy when there is any trouble with your true inwardness.

This is the ladies patch their hair with never looks more like real hair than when it appears in the batter.—Berkshire Courier.

What station do you call this?" said a man, as he crawled out of the debris of a railroad smash up. "Devastation," replied the conductor.

A Scotch divine recently praying, said, "O Lord, give unto us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, he added, "especially poverty."

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No man can truly feel for the poor without feeling in his pocket.

What becomes of a man's word when he won't keep it, and no one else will take it?

The eleventh commandment, according to a German proverb, is, "Thou shalt not be found out."

The apple crop of Connecticut in 1874 was worth \$2,000,000.

Charles Lamb wittily said of one of his critics: "The more I think of him, the less I think of him."

The covetous man is like a sponge; it takes in all the moisture that comes near it, but lets out none until it is squeezed.

He lives in Rhinebeck now—108 years of age, threads a needle at arm's length, sleeps with Noah when a boy, played marbles with Pharaoh, and turned the grindstone for G. W. to sharpen his little ebony cutter.

A LITTLE HERO.

In the city of Hartford, Conn., lives the hero of the true story I am about to relate—but no longer "little," as the perilous adventure which made famous in his native town happened several years ago.

Our hero was then a bright active boy of fourteen—the son of a mechanic. In the severe winter of 1835 the father worked in a factory, about a mile from his home, and every day the boy carried his dinner across a piece of meadow-land.

One keen frosty day, he found the snow on the meadow nearly two feet deep, and so ice of the little footpath remaining. Yet he ran on as fast as possible, plowing through the drifts, keeping himself warm by vigorous exercise and cheerful thoughts.

When in the midst of the meadow, fully half a mile from the house, he suddenly fell into a well.

He had fallen into a well. He sank down into the dark icy water, but rose immediately to the surface. There he grasped hold of a plank which had fallen into the well as he went down. One end of this resting on the bottom of the well—the other rising about four feet above the surface of the water.

The poor lad shouted for help until he was hoarse and almost speechless, but all in vain, as it was impossible to make himself heard from such a depth, and at such a distance from any house. So at last he concluded that if he was saved at all, he must save himself, and began at once, as he was getting extremely cold in the water.

First he drew himself up the plank, and traced himself up against the top of it and the wall of the well, which was of brick and quite smooth. Then he pulled off his coat, and, taking out his pocket knife, he cut off his boots, that he might go to work to greater advantage. Then, with his feet against one side of the well, and his shoulders against the other, he worked his way up, by the most fearful exertion, about half the distance to the top. He was obliged to pause to take breath and gather up his energies for the work yet before him.

Far harder was it all than he had gone through, for the sides being from that height covered with ice, he must, with his knife, grasp pieces for his fingers, slowly and carefully all the way up.

It was a hopeless attempt, but it was all that he could do. And here the little hero lifted up his heart to God and prayed fervently for help, fearing that he could not get out alone.

Doubleless the Lord heard his voice, called from the deep, and pitied him. He wrought no miracle to save him, but he breathed into his heart a yet larger measure of calmness and courage, strengthening him to work out his own deliverance.

After this, the little hero cut his way upward, inch by inch. His wet stockings froze to the ice, and kept his feet from slipping, but his shirt was quite worn from his shoulders he reached the top.

He did reach

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... FEB. 10. 1875.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

This demoniac measure, which seemed to have been laid to final rest at the last session of Congress, is again revived in all its infernal forces, and thrusts forward with all the vigor of hate, and with all the blindness of insatiable vengeance.

We all remember during the campaign of last summer how loudly the candidates of the radical party declaimed all connection with the measure, how they spoke of it as a mere *lemon sash*, to be held as a reserved terror, or simply as the unsanctioned opinions of a faction of fanatics; how they spoke, as if ex cathedra for the President of the United States, and confidently proclaimed his hostility to the bill; how they endeavored to impose their party on the country as the best friends of the people, and denounced the conservative party as introducing the Civil Rights bill into the campaign as an element of strife for party purposes.

Fortunately the conservative party in North Carolina was sincere in its hostility, and they impressed the people with their apprehensions. The radical party, in spite of its aid of independent candidates, was overthrown, the voice of North Carolina was emphatically outspoken against the Civil Rights bill, and the radical party overwhelmingly overthrown.

And North Carolina was not alone in her opposition or her victory. The whole North and Northwest spoke with the same emphasis, and the radical party was overthrown by a national verdict.

Unfortunately for the peace of the country, its power in Congress remains until the 4th of March, and with a wickedness which has a parallel only in the worst days of Jacobin rule in France determines to use that power to leave behind it the most dreadful proof of its hateful existence. It might have been supposed that the universal reprobation which has attached to the bill would have touched its originators with something like conscience or a regard to public opinion. But the madness of Sampson is upon them, and thrust out of power, they hazard the ruin of the whole body politic in their own destruction.

The Democratic party in Congress is worthy of admiration for their heroic resistance, by every weapon known to parliamentary tactics, to the introduction of the bill at this session. They failed, overwhelmed by numbers, after a week's unremitting struggles, and most probably by the time this goes to press, the bill will be a law with all its most offensive and oppressive features.

We look now for nothing but trouble. The peace of society will be destroyed. Collisions and bloodshed are almost inevitable.

The radical party is responsible here and everywhere for it. They have recently in this State, by formal resolutions, expressed through their State Executive Committee, endorsed whatever the President has done in the way of the violation of the Constitution. They uphold the arms of Congress in all their steps to oppress and harass the South.

Now let our people reflect upon the last summer's campaign, and remember those who directly or indirectly endeavored to mislead them and bring back the rule of radiatism.

A NEW RAIL ROADSCHME.

A measure of vast interest to many of our readers was passed through the House of Representatives on Thursday last, and is mainly indebted to its inception and success thus far to the energy and ability of the representative from Alton, Mr. Boyd, aided by the able co-operation of Messrs. Staples, McRae, Johnston, McRae and others. The new road is designed to connect the regions of the Cape Fear, beginning at Egypt, running through Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham and terminating at Danville. Running parallel with New River through the long distance of its fine water power, it opens up a magnificent prospect for the development of a section hitherto secluded from the more active world, and supplies a need which has only prevented the region from being regarded as one of the most valuable of the State.

As to the ultimate construction of the road, we think there can be no doubt. The Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road have a deep interest in the extension of their road, now finished to Danville, and will gladly seize the opening thus made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—House—This being Monday a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Senate—Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on bill to give jurisdiction to the court of claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custer Lee for Arlington, and was indefinitely postponed.

HASTY CONDEMNATION.

Some one of our exchanges—we will not do any one the injustice to specify, for we mislead the paper, and cannot certainly remember—has characterized the action of the Democratic Executive Committee in its recommendation to the Legislature to call a Convention, as the dictum of self constituted leaders, and their advice as the crack of the party whip.

Is our friend so ignorant that he does not know the composition of the Executive Committee, or so unobservant of passing events that he does not know under what circumstances the recommendation was made? He would create the impression that the Executive Committee is a junta of politicians without authority and without responsibility, assuming to speak in their own interest, without reference to those of the party or the State. He would assume that their advice comes out as the voice of secret counsels in utter disregard of the wishes, opinions or objections of others.

Now if our friend will look upon the Executive Committee in its true light, as it really is, as the concentration of the force of the party, as a body formed created and organized, not by themselves, but by the party at large, to carry into effect the results of its deliberations; if he will understand that by such concentration, unity of purpose and promptness of action is more readily attained, he will be less ready to condemn the exercise of powers with which they are fully invested by the representatives of the party best entitled to speak for the people—the Legislature.

The Raleigh Daily News says: The many friends and admirers of Major Jno. W. Dunham will regret to learn that his physicians have decided it necessary to amputate his left leg, in consequence of the continued suffering he has undergone for a large number of years, resulting from wounds received in the battles around Richmond in 1862.

Major Dunham has suffered to such an extent as to greatly impair his general system, and we know we but echo the sentiment of the public in wishing him safe through the delicate operation. He is now called upon to undergo, and a speedy return to his labors in connection with the news.

In this connection we are pleased to state that, during the necessary absence of Major Dunham from these columns, we have engaged the services of Col. John D. Cameron the present efficient clerk of the House of Representatives and the popular editor of the Hillsboro Recorder, who will contribute to these columns daily, commencing upon his duties on Tuesday. Col. Cameron yields a fluent and trenchant pen, and we congratulate the readers of the news in having Major Dunham's place so well and ably filled.

THE ABDOMINATION OF DAMNATION.

The Washington Star says: Yesterday the lower house of Congress under the whip and spur of Read Butler and other leaders of equal purity passed by a large majority almost a strict party vote—the infernal Civil Rights bill. Though it was modified so far as to exclude the atrocious school feature of the Senate bill, it is sufficiently an outrage on the people of this country to entitle it to the condemnation of all good citizens of all parties. It forces hotel keepers and owners of steamers who transport passengers to provide the same accommodations for all, irrespective of color or race. The penalties affixed to the violation are heavy and intended to be conclusive of opposition to the will of the framers of the law.

The consultation was full and free, so far as the conservative party was concerned. The Executive Committee made up their decision, as a court, with the testimony and the opinions of the whole party before them. Is there anything like dictation in this? Is this the action of self-constituted leaders?

Now, our friend, as a Conservative, knows the need of party organization. If he recalls the events of the last summer, he will remember its importance. He must see the necessity of some recognized head, some central source of counsel and direction. That head and that source, the conservative party has created, and we would advise our friend, while reserving to himself all due right of personal independence, to pay that deference to the principles of organization which alone can procure success to the best interests of the State and the party.

A PICTURE.

If the revival of the Civil Rights discussion had done nothing else, it has had the good effect of giving a picture of Butler so sharp and well defined as will carry that worthy down to posterity as if it were chiseled out of marble. Junius himself in all his luxuriance of his terrible powers of invective description never gave a more vivid concentration of hateful characteristics. Mr. Brown of Kentucky has pictured Butler, and holds him up to a fearful immortality of ignominy.

Mr. Brown, after referring to the case of one Barks, by profession a murderer, and by trade a body snatcher, who gave a name to his infamous avocation, goes on, after an interruption by the Speaker of the House, who asks if his remarks are personal, to say:

No, sir, I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day, throughout all the world, it is known as Barking. If I were to desire to express all that was pusillanimous in our, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it *Battering*.

Brown himself is immortal as moral scupltor.

MORE BEAUTIES OF THE PARTY OF MORAL IDEAS.

North Carolina has caught it too. Her taxes, wrung by rapacious rascals from impoverished people, by a people watched, hunted down, persecuted, imprisoned by a swarm of greedy United States officials, stop short of the Treasury. They go as others have gone into the pockets of these gentry, to enrich them at the expense of a country already well-nigh ruined.

The last report of the expenditures of the U. S. Marshall for the Western District of North Carolina were deliberately suppressed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5.—A resolution was introduced in the House of Delegates to-day, thanking Representative Brown, of Kentucky, for his manly defense of the Southern people and the minority in the United States House of Representatives yesterday.

Marshall is a son of Stephen A. Douglas.

The Government is at present in great straits for money and is devising means to get more, by taxation upon tea, coffee, and things so essential to the comfort of the people. But the government refrains no expenses, punishes no thieves, and has no sympathies with the people.

Radicalism has not bottom to its depth of bascility. No bowls of compassion for the oppressions of the country.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Raleigh Daily News says: The many friends and admirers of Major Jno. W. Dunham will regret to learn that his physicians have decided it necessary to amputate his left leg, in consequence of the continued suffering he has undergone for a large number of years, resulting from wounds received in the battles around Richmond in 1862.

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The Executive Committee is not a "lame-duck clique," as our friend vainly imagines—it is composed of the best and most experienced men from all parts of the State. It was called together at the most earnest desire of the whole State. It met in consultation together with the wisest gentlemen who could be reached by invitation, and with many members of the Press. Our friend could have been among these latter if he had so chosen, and thus he would have seen how unfounded were his aspersions upon the movements of the committee.

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The provisions of this bill in their naked villainy are now before the country. Will the conspirators succeed, in the face of the opposition of a large majority of the people, in enacting them into law? Will the two houses of Congress again agree upon a bill?

If enacted, this measure will create universal indignation, and will hasten the downfall of the Republican party. But the South must withhold active resentment at the crying injustice done her. We must all be wise as serpents in this emergency.

No rash demonstration of anger will help our cause. We are expected to do something rash, precipitate troubles with the other race, and afford a pretext for another reconstruction. That expectation is the last hope of the expiring Radical party. Let us defeat it by high prudence and patriotic forbearance.

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To the *Estate* must make immediate payment. THOMAS W. EBB, Administrator with the will annexed of CHARLES M. LATIMER, deceased, Feb. 1st.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the Estate of JOSIAH TURNER, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same to me at my office in the post office, corner of Main and Franklin streets, before January 1st, 1876 or this notice will be read in all of record. All persons indebted to the *Estate* will please make immediate payment.

EVANS TURNER, Feb. 10. Adm'r.

MRS. MATTIE L. TAYLOR is now ready for Cutting and Making dresses in the latest styles, and will open a Millinery Establishment first of March.

The first vote was on an amendment offered by Kellogg, of Conn., to strike out of the House bill the provisions relating to schools, and that was carried by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on the motion of Conaway, of Pennsylvania, to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and that was defeated.

The bill was then passed—yeas 165, nays 100.

The next vote was on attaching as a preamble to the bill a clause of the Democratic National platform of 1872 affirming the equality of all men before the law. That was adopted. Yeas 219, nays 26. The yeas being all Southern Democrats, with the exception of one Northern Republican, Chittenden of New York.

The bill now goes to the Senate for action as an original House bill, it having no relation whatever to the bill passed by the Senate.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—The special committee of the State Senate to investigate the transaction of T. C. Andrews, Senator from Orangeburg county, with Hubbard, the defaulting treasurer of that county submitted to-day a majority report recommending the expulsion of Andrews, and a minority report recommending that he be censured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—House—This being Monday a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

Senate—Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on bill to give jurisdiction to the court of claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custer Lee for Arlington, and was indefinitely postponed.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The President will send a special message to Congress on Monday regarding the South. The nomination of A. B. Tracy, Marshal of the Western District of Virginia.

MARKEATS.

HILLSBORO, Feb. 6th.

Sales of Tobacco made at Grange Ware-

house Van Hook and Wilson proprietors:

Priming. 100 lbs. \$3.00 to 7.00.

Lugs—Dark. 9.00 to 14.00.

Red. 11.00 to 15.00.

High Lugs—Lombard. 12.00 to 16.00.

Med. 15.00 to 20.00.

Good. 20.00 to 30.00.

Fine. 32.00 to 35.00.

Fancy. 30.00 to 50.00.

Red leaf—Cone dark. 10.00 to 14.00.

Good. 12.00 to 18.00.

Fine. 17.00 to 35.00.

High Wraps—Com. 30.00 to 30.00.

Medium. 25.00 to 40.00.

High Medium. 30.00 to 35.00.

Pine, Italian. 30.00 to 35.00.

Extra. 35.00 to 125.00.

Extra Extra. 375.00 to 245.00.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 6th.

Reported by S. H. Holland & Co. Re-

ports light and market very active.

Large. Very common. 8.00 to 10.00.

Good. 10.00 to 12.00.

Fancy bright. 15.00 to 20.00.

Fancy Smokers. 25.00 to 40.00.

Leaf, common red. 10.00 to 12.00.

Good. 12.00 to 15.00.

Wrappers, Medium. 25.00 to 35.00.

Fine. 40.00 to 50.00.

Extra. 60.00 to 90.00.

DURHAM Feb. 8th.

Corrected by Beams and Walker.

Duds. —Dark. 9 to 11.

Red. 11 to 14.

Bright. —Con. 15 to 20.

Good. 20 to 25.

Fine. 25 to 30.

Fancy. 30 to 35.

The Hillsborough Standard

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.

Terms of the Subscription for 1875.

For 1 year, \$1.00.

" 6 months, .50.

Payments always in Advance.

Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and information about our paper.

To Our Readers:

The recent connection which we have made with the Raleigh News will have no bearing upon our interest in the Standard. The commercial and industry which has made the Standard what it is, and which has been the cause of bringing the Editor in an honorable position on one of the leading dailies of the State, will still be applied to sustain the good name of our paper. We shall not neglect that for any consideration, but shall ever strive to reflect the interests of our town and country, and the nation, in which the Standard most gloriously stands.

The object of the bill is to protect citizens and others against an irresponsible and ignorant magistracy, by making a magistrate one of some responsibility, and thereby excluding from it those whose unfitness either in moral or in mental endowment would disqualify them from so important a trust.

The evil to be remedied does not apply much to us of the middle and the western sections of the West, where negro majorities control in so many counties, and where the rest of the magistrate is filled so often by ignorance and villainy, and the East is in a hopeless minority, and could only look for relief from the strongest and ablest majority of the West.

The radicals made a strong fight and assumed it at once as a party issue. There were others who opposed the bill for local considerations, and the scales were evenly balanced that the struggle had the character entirely of a partisan measure.

Major John W. Dunham, of the News, is confined to his room from severe indisposition.

See the announcement made elsewhere in this paper.

Editor's Correspondence.

Mr. W. A. Smith of the Milton Chronicle has withdrawn from that paper to connect himself in business manager with a paper in Mississippi. Mr. J. W. Thaxter succeeds him in aiding father Evans to chronicle the doings of the world.

See Levy's splendid new Ad. Our experience with that firm authorizes us to endorse that house to the fullest extent. Its goods are not only cheap, as their advertisement sets forth, but they are of the very best quality. Try them, and you will not regret it!

Mrs. Graham.

The first snow storm of the winter set in on Sunday about 8 p.m. and continued until dusk, but enough has fallen to be of benefit to wheat or for the enjoyment of sleighing.

Another Beginning.

Gattis has broken ground for his new brick store, on the old Stephen Moore lot. Little by little the town district is being covered by handsome structures, and we hope soon to see the whole of the insight fully effaced.

Grange Warehouse.

We call attention to the sales last week at this house. As compared with Durham or Danville it will be seen that the Grange is ahead. Competition is the life of trade, and we hope that Hillsboro will be able to hold its own in the race.

Our congratulations are extended to our friend Mr. J. B. G. Roulstone, who reached here during the past week with his bride.

Brake.

Rather a cold snap last week, and some of the ice houses were filled with their supplies for the summer, what would Gattis do, without it, or rather how could the public do without Gattis' delicious soda-water.

The panic is over, and people are coming in daily to Horner & Graves' school. The fright perhaps was natural, but it was nevertheless unreasonable, and exaggerated alarm did injury where none was deserved.

Our Living and Our Dead.

Col. Pool is getting up a magazine which should be in the hands of every family in the State. It is purely a State periodical, gotten up in excellent style, and sustained by the contributors of literary taste and culture, as its name implies. It owes its inception to the determination to perpetuate the names and the deeds of those who participated in the events of the war, and to do North Carolina and North Carolinians, so apt to suffer by the upsurge of the injustice of other states, that full justice which her own modesty, more than any thing else has denied. Every North Carolina soldier, who has the means should take the paper. Pride in his own deeds, attachment to his comrades, regard for the honor of his state should compel him to be a subscriber. Is it possible that Old Orange with her four hundred soldiers for the war, can only give 25 subscribers?

Editor's Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10th, 1875.—I am glad to see by the Wilmington Journal of to-day that the mischievous exaggeration of the existence of Scarlet Fever in Hillsboro contradicted so emphatically by that paper. The high character for truthfulness and accuracy of information possessed by that paper causes me to correct the impression, which might so easily damage our schools. Feeling as I have always done that interest in their property, I have regretted the ready credulity of the public, and their unquestioning reception of rumors with scarcely a foundation. I now fear that will involve error at last.

There was an animated debate in the House to-day over the bill requiring magistrates to give bond. The bill came out from the Senate and owes its origin to our Senator, Parish, who deserves the credit for the inception of so important a measure.

The object of the bill is to protect citizens and others against an irresponsible and ignorant magistracy, by making a magistrate one of some responsibility, and thereby excluding from it those whose unfitness either in moral or in mental endowment would disqualify them from so important a trust.

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Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... FEB. 10. 1873.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
J. D. CAMERON.

At \$1.00 per annum, or \$1.00 for six months—in
variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS CONVENIENTLY inserted at \$1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS:
1 square 3 months \$3—6 months \$12—12 months \$15
2 " 3 " \$10—6 " \$18—12 " \$25
3 " 3 " \$12—6 " \$22—12 " \$30
half column 3 months \$8—6 mos. \$16—12 mos. \$20
column 3 months \$10—6 mos. \$20—12 mos. \$30

GOOD COWS.

The largest recorded yield of a single cow that is perfectly reliable and well authenticated is that of an animal kept at the jail at Lewes, Eng. In eight consecutive years she gave 9,720 gallons, or an average of more than 1,210 gallons a year. She was milked 328 days one year and gave 1,230 gallons, which made 450 pounds of butter or at the rate of a pound of butter from 22 pounds of milk.

A Mr. Scott, of Shaftesbury, Vt., had a cow whose milk yielded 504 pounds of butter in 1866, or at the rate of one pound of butter to 20 of milk.

An Ayrshire cow recently yielded 399½ pounds of butter in ten months after calving, or between March 10th 1866, and January 10th 1867, besides supplying a family with milk and cream.

It must be apparent that the proportion of butter will vary not only with the breed but with the season of the year. The milk of the Ayrshire cow is generally richer in butter than that of the Shorthorn but not so rich as that of Jersey or the Brittany. The best returns of butter are generally got late in summer or early in the fall September and October.

CONFIDENCE IN ANIMALS.

There are probably few persons familiar with farm life who have not observed a marked contrast between the general character and appearance of the domestic animals kept on different farms within the circle of their acquaintance.

On approaching some farm houses, the first salutation comes from a noisy, growling dog, who seems to take you for a trespasser. The next, from his master who divides his energies between welcoming you and scolding the dog for not behaving better. You visit the barn, and as you open the door, a frightened cat scuds across the floor, and with one look back at you from her great eyes, disappears through the hole in the floor, or out at a broken window.

The horses lay back their ears, snort and kick the sides of their stalls, as much as to say. "We feel cross and can't help setting it out." The oxen and cows start back as you pass them as if afraid they would be hit with a fork, and the young calves and pigs scamper to the farthest corners of their pens, and even the chickens seem to be bound you shall have all the room to yourself.

We cannot begin too early to handle and pet the young animals we are raising. It is wonderful how soon they will acquire a feeling of confidence and learn to come to us for protection and care.

DEATH IN THE CELLAR.

Many farmers are in the habit of putting all kinds of vegetables in the cellar and then banking close, and presently all sorts of odors come up the cellar stairs, for there are onions, turnips, potatoes, apples, and pork; often butter and milk are kept there and one imparts odor to the other, making a pungent mixture comparable to the victuals of a Dutch boarding house, where everything is sour but the vinegar. Vegetables that impart a strong odor should not be put in the cellar at all, or at least only in small quantities. No more than a bushel of turnips should ever be put in a cellar but some put in the crop of an acre of rutabagas, which soon begin to sweat, when they taint the whole house. The true way is to have an out-door cellar for vegetables, especially south of Pennsylvania. A cellar under a barn is useful, and there all the odorous vegetable should be stored permitting the cellar under the house to be kept as sweet and clean as any of the rooms above. Medical men are well aware that cellars originate fevers, and some here have given the name "cellar-fever" to the disease that originates from foul cellars.

PUMPKINS FOR MILCH COWS.

Pumpkins will rot sooner in cellars than above ground unless the cellar is very dry and cool. If kept dry and just above the freezing point they may, by careful sorting, be kept sound till mid-winter, and as long as they last are good for milch cows, making rich and fine flavored milk and beautiful yellow butter. They make better milk than beets or turnips, but have less fattening properties than beets, mangolds, turnips, carrots or parsnips. They contain more water and less organic matter, than any of the roots above named, and hence a greater weight must be taken to produce equal results. They are easily raised and are valuable in their season for the sake of variety in feed but they cannot be relied on as a profitable substitute for roots, first because they are too perishable and short lived to till late winter and spring, when green and succulent food is most needed and second, by reason of a smaller and more uncertain yield. An acre of good ground will easily produce 40 tons of beets or mangolds, while half that amount would be a good yield for the same land in pumpkins.

CABBAGE WORM.

After trying various remedies, we have found boiling hot water from a watering-pot the simplest, easiest, cleanest, and most effectual mode of destroying the cabbage worm. If applied quickly and not too long on the leaves, it produces no injury. It is easy repeated as occasion requires.

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1873.

The approach of the Presidential election gives us a new importance to the events and development of 1873. We will endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve, and add to its reading power.

The Weekly SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news-items therein will be found when unimportant, at full length when of interest, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will present nothing to others than what is good and edifying. The SUN will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and logically presented.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly SUN is the chief organ of this party, and others also, dictating, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favor from their supporters.

The Markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The number of the Weekly SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty-five cents the cost of previous postage added, is the sum we charge. It is not necessary to send a circ in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year, postage paid. No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-four columns. Daily circulation over 100,000. All the news of the day. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent: Address,

THE SUN. New York City.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Authorized Capital, **6500,000.**

DEAL IN

Government and other Securities.

Nov. 14. 6m.

F. A. WILLEY,
Cashier.

W. F. STRONG, Chapel Hill.

J. W. Cheek, Durham.

Sept. 16th 6m.

W. E. ANDERSON, President.

W. F. STRONG, Cashier.

W. F. STRONG, Cashier.